THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 1086.] WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1803. [VOLUME XVII.

FRESH FLOUR.

THE subscribers hereby give notice, that they are now ready to make sales of FLOUR, of their own manufacture, and also desirous to purchase Wheat, Corn, Flour Barrels and Staves.

Such as may want a supply of Meal, Hominy, Ship Stuff and Bran, are informed that they can be furnished at certain prices during the year, and that for the present quarter, ending the last of March, the prices will be for 50lbs. Meal 3/6, and for 50lbs of Hominy 3/3.

They hereby solicit all those indebted to them, to make payment as fast as possible, as their situation does not enable them to grant such indulgence as heretofore.

They have still on hand a large assortment of IRISH LINENS, which they are anxious to dispose of.

Thomas Rutherfoord, & Co.

February 16, 1803.

Richmond Mills.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public, that at length after much trouble and expence, he has nearly compleated one of his Mills on the James River Canal, in which there are two pair of Burr stones for manufacturing Wheat, and two pair of Cologne stones now ready to grind Corn.

That the inconveniences which might arise from delay and difference of measures may be avoided, CORN will be received only by weight, at fifty pounds to the bushel, and a supply of MEAL and HOMINY will always be kept ready to give in exchange at the rate of eighty-five pounds of Meal or ninety two pounds of Hominy for one hundred pounds of Corn.

After the loss of weight by cleaning and evaporation in grinding is deducted, the toll on Meal will be only about one tenth, and on Hominy one twentieth; it will therefore be much the interest of those who keep horses, to have all their Corn ground.

As the subscriber is now providing a Fan and Screen for the purpose of cleaning the corn effectually before it is ground, and as the Meal will be made from the best corn only, and none but such as is merchantable will be received; he hopes that general satisfaction will be given.

THOMAS RUTHERFOORD.

N. B. The deduction for Storage and Shrinkage on Corn deposited to be exchanged for Meal and Hominy, will be made as moderate as possible.

January 1st, 1803.

The Noted Running Horse, BELL-AIR,

(By Hart's Old Med'ley.)

FULL fifteen hands and an half high, bred by John Tayloe, Esq. of Mount Airy.

THE pedigree of Bell-Air, his character as a foal getter, and performance on the turf, are so well known to rank him among the best horses on the continent, that a detail of them here the subscriber deems superfluous, as certificates to that effect, may be seen where he stands.

He will stand the ensuing season at my stable in Amherst county, twelve miles above the court house, six below the Buffalo Springs, and eight from New-Glasgow—to be let to mares at TWELVE DOLLARS the single leap, to be paid when the mare is covered; TWENTY DOLLARS the season, to be secured by note with each mare, payable on the first day of August next, at which time the season will expire; and FIFTY DOLLARS to insure a mare to be in foal, to be secured also by note, on demand, with each mare so put, endorsed, payable when ascertained she is in foal or transferred, with interest, in either case from that period only. Good and extensive pasturage and servants boarded gratis, and mares fed with grain at the market price, if directed, to be paid for before they are taken away.

Great care and attention may be relied on, but will not hold myself by any means responsible for accidents that may unavoidably happen.

BEVERLY WILLIAMSON.

February 17th, 1803. 3mhs.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT all persons having claims against the late Mr. William Booker, in his life time, or his estate since his death, are earnestly requested to have them properly authenticated and made known to the administrator, without loss of time; and those inebted to the estate are solicited to come forward to settle and pay their respective debts.

S. JONES, *Administrator of* William Booker, dec'd.

Richmond, Feb. 4, 1803. 3t

NOTICE

In the case of *Mansfield Watkins*,

A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled, "an act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the U. Sates," hath been awarded and issued against Mansfield Watkins, late of the county of Mecklenburg, and district of Virginia, and he having been declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Friday the 22d day of the present month (February,) on Saturday the 5th and on Tuesday the 22d days of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, at the commissioners office, in the city of Richmond, held in the house lately occupied by Robert Pollard, Esq. on the cross street leading to the basin, and then and there make a full disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects, when and where the creditors of the said bankrupt are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to chuse an assignee or assignees of his estate and effects, and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

Robert Brooke,

Secretary to the Commissioners.

Commissioners office, Richmond, Feb. 3, 1803.

Boarding and Coffee-House.

Mrs. BOOKER,

LATE occupant of the Union Tavern, has removed to the upper apartments of the brick tenement occupied by Messrs. Amos and Thomas Ladd, to which apartments communication is had by a passway leading from the street door to an easy flight of stairs that ascend directly to them; where she begs leave to inform, it is her purpose keeping

BOARDING and COFFEE HOUSE,

And being well provided for the accommodation of 8 or 10 regular boarders, no pains shall be spared to render satisfaction to those that may favor her with their company.

Richmond, Feb. 25, 1803.

At a meeting of the Common Hall for the city of Richmond, called by the Mayor and held at the house of William Rose, in the said city, on Monday the 28th day of February, 1803:

RESOLVED, That the Mayor give notice in the newspapers, that the Hall have adopted a plan for a Poor-House and will receive proposals from undertakers for building the same, at any time before the third Monday in next month. The plan is lodged in the hands of Mr. Robert B. James. The proposals must be made in writing.

A Copy—Teste,

Adam Craig, C. C. H. C. R.

The celebrated English Stallion, BEDFORD,

SO famous for getting capital Racers, and very handsome Horses for any purpose, will stand, the ensuing season, at the Bowling-Green, and will cover mares at Three and a Half Guineas the leap, (to be paid at the stable door) and Seven Guineas the season, which may be discharged any time before the first day of August next, by the payment of Five Guineas, or Twenty Dollars, if sent with the mare, and One Dollar to the Groom in every instance. The season will commence on the first day of March next, and end the first day of August following; a great abundance of good pasturage, gratis; and servants who attend their mares will be boarded at 10/ per week, (which expence it is recommended to gentlemen to save, as they may be assured they are of but little use.) Grain will be furnished at the market price (for which the money must be sent with the mare or it cannot be had.) The greatest attention will be paid to the mares; but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. Notes for Seven Guineas the season, to be discharged as above mentioned, must accompany the mares.

Bedford has been advertised so often, and is so well known now, that suffice it to say, he is the sire of several of the best racers in America, and that a three year old of his get, was sold last fall for 4000 dollars.

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling-Green, Feb. 22, 1803.

UNION TAVERN.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he is now in possession of that well known stand, so long and so justly considered the most elegible in town, for the purpose for which he intends it; its situation as a Coffee-House, stands unrivaled, from its convenience to the Post-Office; its contiguity to the Capital, must always render it an object to those gentlemen who have public business to transact, while its elevated situation in the most desirable part of the city, under the hill, will, he hopes, ever make it agreeable to ALL who consult their own comfort. These local advantages joined to the strict attention which he intends always to bestow, will, he flatters himself, insure him that proportion of the public patronage, which it shall be his constant study to deserve.

J. H. LYNCH.

Richmond, Feb. 22, 1803.

Shanks & MacRae,

In addition to a variety of Goods, well selected and adapted to the Fall and Winter Season,

HAVE received by the Re-Union, from Liverpool, and the Octavia, from London, the balance of their assortment, which will be sold wholesale or retail, on usual credits, and at moderate prices, to men of established punctuality.

Manchester, 19th October, 1802. tf.

WANTED,

AN active Male HOUSE SERVANT, who bears a good Character. Enquire at this Office.

Feb. 16, 1803. (tf.)

Sports of the Turf.

ON Tuesday, the 26th day of April next, will be run for, over the Broad Rock courfe, a POST SWEEPSTAKE, for four years old colts and fillies, three mile heats, carrying 100lbs. on each. Subscribers not bound to name their colt until the hour of starting.—To this sweepstake there are three subscribers at 100 dollars each, play or pay. The subscription to be kept open until the first day of April. Gentlemen who wish to become subscribers, can do it by letter, where it is not convenient for them to do it otherwise.

The day following, will be run for, the BROAD ROCK JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of 400 dollars, four mile heats, free for any horse, mare or gelding, agreeably to the rules of New-Market, as to the weights.

On the third day, a purse of 200 dollars, two mile heats, agreeably to the above rules. There is also a subscription opened for a sweepstake for a Pipe of Madeira Wine, free for any horse, mare or gelding, running two mile heats. The amount of the wine to be equally proportioned amongst the subscribers, and to be run for, after the colt sweepstake is run on the first day. Good Stables and litter furnished at the ground for race horses. WILLIAM BALL.

Broad-Rock, March 1, 1803.

The following toll will be demanded at the gate:—For every four wheel carriage, one dollar; for every two wheel carriage, half a dollar; for every person on horse back or on foot, one quarter of a dollar. All members of the club as to themselves, come in free.

NOTICE!

THE Cells in the Lunatic Hospital in Williamsburg, in the apartment appropriated for Males, being filled, no Male patient can be received therein, until some of the Cells are vacant, of which notice will be given when that shall be the case. *By order of the Directors.*

February 12th, 1803. 3t

NOTICE

In the matter of *Edward Broaddus*,

A BANKRUPT.

THE subscribers being duly appointed assignees of the Estate and Effects, of Edward Broaddus, Bankrupt; all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the same to any person or persons than the subscribers, or to such as shall be duly authorised by them.

HARDIN DAVIS, } *Assignees.*
THO's WHITE, }

Richmond, March 11, 1803.

A FEW COPIES OF

Hening's Justice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pumfrey, Book-Binder and Stationer.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Wednesday, February 16.

[REPORT ON MR ROSS'S RESOLUTIONS CONTINUED, FROM LAST WEDNESDAY'S PAPER.]

Mr. Ross moved that the consideration of the resolutions be the order for Monday.

Mr. Nicholas rose and said he wished to make one or two observations in reply to——

The VICE PRESIDENT interrupted him and said that if those observations were intended to apply to the question whether the resolutions should be the order for Monday, they would be proper, otherwise they would not be in order.

Mr. Nicholas said he did not wish to go into any discussion of the merits of the resolutions. He merely wished to remark, that the course pursued by the gentlemen upon this occasion was altogether new and extraordinary. I presume, said he, that the gentleman expects to derive some advantage from the adoption of this course. If so, he is quite welcome to any advantage which he can gain. I believe that the American people are too enlightened and too well informed to be deceived by any thing which has been said, or by the novel course which has been pursued. It is usual, when any business of such importance is about to be introduced, to give some previous notice, in order that gentlemen may be prepared to discuss the subject. Why the gentleman has thought proper to depart from it in the present instance I cannot pretend to say. However, all that I think important to say at present is in reply to the assertion, that we are not informed of the intention of—

The VICE PRESIDENT again interrupted him and said that the question before the senate was, whether the resolutions should be the order for Monday. Upon that question, no remarks in reply to the gentleman from Pennsylvania could be admitted. If gentlemen were disposed to discuss the resolutions or to reply to any arguments which had been advanced by the mover, the regular method would be to negative the motion, and then the whole subject would again be open.

Mr. Ross said he did not wish to preclude any observations which any gentleman might be disposed to make, and if the gentlemen from Virginia wished to reply to any thing which he had said, he would withdraw the motion and give him an opportunity.

Mr. Nicholas said he had no wish upon the subject, and would say nothing more.

Mr. Wright said he hoped it would not be the order for Monday; and as the gentleman had been indulged with an opportunity of advancing his sentiments at large upon the subject, he presumed it would be in order for him to notice some of the most extraordinary of——

The VICE PRESIDENT said it would *not* be in order, unless the present motion was first negatived.

The question was then taken and carried in the affirmative; and the senate adjourned.

Thursday, February 17.

Mr. White of Delaware.—Mr. President, on this subject, which has on a former day been discussed with so much ability, and with such eloquence by my friend from Pennsylvania, the honorable mover of the resolutions, I shall submit the few observations I may make, in as concise a manner as I am capable of; for it is very far from my wish to occupy the time, or attention of the senate unnecessarily. The resolutions on your table I approve in their full extent; I believe they express the firm and manly tone, that at this moment, is especially becoming the dignity of the government to assume; I believe they mark out a system of measures, that, if promptly pursued, will be honorable to the nation and equal to the accomplishment of the important object which gentlemen on all sides seem to have in view. These alone, with me, would be sufficient inducements to yield them my feeble support; but in addition to these, and to the thorough conviction of my own mind as to the course I ought to pursue, I have the happiness of being supported in my opinions on this subject, by the unequivocal expression of the sentiment of the state, to which I have the honor to belong.

It was early seen, Mr. President, and required but little penetration to discover, that adventurers emigrating beyond the mountains, and settling on our western waters must possess the free navigation of the Mississippi, it being their only outlet to the ocean. This important privilege it became necessary on the part of the government of the United States to secure by treaty, and not leave to the capricious will of whatever nation might futurely hold the territory at the mouth of the river. Accordingly in the 4th and 22d articles of our treaty with Spain, I find on this subject the following stipulations:—

"*Article IV—It is likewise agreed that the Western boundary of the United States, which separates them from the Spanish colony of Louisiana, is in the middle of the channel or bed of the river Mississippi, from the northern boundary of the said States, to the completition of the 31st degree of latitude north of the equator. And his Catholic Majesty has likewise agreed that the navigation of the said river, in its whole breadth from its source to the ocean, shall be free only to his subjects and the citizens of the United States, unless he should extend this privilege to the subjects of other powers by special convention.*

Art. XXII. The two high contracting parties, hoping that the good correspondence and friendship which happily reigns between them, will be further encreased by this treaty, and that it will contribute to augment their prosperity and opulence, will in future give to their mutual commerce all the extension and favor which the advantages of both countries may require.

And in consequence of the stipulations contained in the fourth article, his Catholic Majesty will permit the citizens of the U. States, for the space of three years from this time, to deposit their merchandizes and effects in the port of New-Orleans, and to export them from thence without paying any other duty, than a fair price for the hire of the stores, and his majesty promises either to continue this permission, if he finds during that time, that it is not prejudicial to the interests of Spain, or if he should not agree to continue it there, he will assign to them, on another part of the Banks of the Mississippi, an EQUIVALENT ESTABLISHMENT."

This instrument, Mr. President, it is known, for a time quieted the fears and jealousies of our Western Brethren; they supposed it had removed forever the possibility of any future embarrassment to their commerce on those waters. And after it had been proclaimed as the law of the land, after it had been ratified by both nations, and become obligatory upon the faith and honor of each, who could have thought otherwise? Yet sir, it has happened otherwise—This place of deposit, at N. Orleans, secured to our citizens by the article last read, has been recently wrested from their hands by the authority of the Spanish government, and NO OTHER EQUIVALENT one assigned, where after more than two thousand miles of boat navigation, they may disembark their produce in order to be shipped for sea, and without this advantage the navigation of the river is to them but an empty name.

I have said by the authority of the Spanish government. It has indeed been given out to the world for reasons that every man may conjecture, and are unnecessary to be mentioned, that this was not the act of the government, but the rash measure of a single officer, the Intendant General of the Spanish provinces—that the Spanish minister had issued orders for the speedy adjustment of these difficulties—had kindly offered to throw himself into the breach to prevent this Intendant General from going to extremities with the government of the United States. Sir, gentlemen may find when too late, that this is a mere piece of diplomatic policy, intended only to amuse them; and to say nothing of the humiliating idea of resorting to such a plaister for the wound that has been inflicted upon our national honor, if they had taken the trouble, they might have been informed that the Spanish Minister near this government has no controul at New-Orleans—that the Intendant General is like himself an immediate officer of the crown, and responsible only to the crown for his conduct. If the Spanish minister has interfered, which I am disposed to question, to make the best of it, it could only have been by the intreaties of men in power, as a mere mediator to beg of the Intendant General of N. Orleans, justice and peace on behalf of the people of the United States. Are honorable gentlemen prepared to accept of peace on such terms?—They might do sir for a tribe

of Starving Indians; but is this the rank that we are to hold among the nations of the world? And it seems that even these supplicating advances are likely to avail us nothing; by accounts very lately received from New-Orleans, by a private letter which I have seen since these resolutions were submitted to the senate, the Intendant General has expressed much displeasure at the interference of the Spanish minister—stating that it was not within his duty or his province, and that he, the Intendant, acted not under Spanish but French orders.

As to the closing of the port of New-Orleans against our citizens, the man who can now doubt, after viewing all the accompanying circumstances, that it was the deliberate act of the Spanish or French government, must have locked up his mind against truth and conviction, and be determined to discredit even the evidence of his own senses. But sir, it is not only the depriving us of our right of deposit by which we have been aggrieved; it is by a system of measures pursued antecedent and subsequent to that event, equally hostile and even more insulting. I have in my hand a paper, signed by a Spanish officer which with the indulgence of the chair, I will read to the senate.

'ADVERTISEMENT.

'Under date of the 16th inst. (December) the Intendant general of these provinces tells me, that the citizens of the United States of America, can have no *commerce with his majesty's subjects*—they only having the free navigation of the river for the exportation of the fruits and produce of their establishments, to foreign countries, and the importation of what they may want from them—As such *I charge you, so far as respects you, to be zealous and vigilant, with particular care, that the inhabitants, neither purchase or sell any thing to the shipping, flat bottomed boats, barges or any other smaller vessels* that may go along the river destined for the American possessions, or proceeding from them, that they shall be informed of it for their due compliance of the same.'

(Signed)
CARLOS DE GRANDPREE.

Baton Rouge, December 22, 1802.

The foregoing is a translation from the original, directed to me by his Lordship Carlos De Grandpree, Col. of the Royal armies, and governor of Baton Rouge.

(Signed)
J. O. CONNER,
Cyndic of 4th District

Baton Rouge, December 27, 1802."

These are the measures, Mr. President, that have been adopted; these are the orders that have been issued, by the Intendant General, to every district of the Spanish provinces, prohibiting the subjects of his Catholic majesty from having any commerce, dealing, intercourse, or communion whatsoever with the citizens of the United States, excluding us from their shores for the distance of two hundred and seventy miles, treating us like a nation of pirates or a banditti of Robbers, who they feared to trust in their country; and this day sir, if a vessel belonging to a citizen of the United States, engaged in a fair and legal trade, was upon the waters of the Mississippi, within the Spanish lines, and in a state of the most extreme distress, the Spaniard who should yield her aid or comfort, would do it at the peril of his life.

But why do we confine ourselves to the Mississippi, almost every part of the world furnishes us with causes of complaint against the Spaniards, scarcely a mail has arrived for a year past, that has not brought us some account of their outrages upon our commerce. They insult our national flag upon every sea where they meet it—they seize our merchantmen—they plunder our merchants of their property—they abuse our seamen—shackle them with chains, and consign them to dungeons; and yet honorable gentlemen cry out peace, peace, when there is no peace. If this be peace, God give us war. And pray Mr. President what have we done to provoke all this? We have violated no treaty with his Catholic majesty, we have injured none of his subjects, we have depredated no where upon his commerce, rather than offend him, when he has smitten us on one cheek, with christian meekness, we have turned the other—he has made no complaint against us; he has no cause of complaint—he does not even condescend to seek a justification for his conduct; none could be found—but it originates in a deliberately formed system of insult and abuse, and he is proceeding step by step, to ascertain how long the people of the United States will suffer themselves to be trampled upon with impunity. We have seen him on our lines, wantonly infract his solemn treaty, and his subjects are at this moment, under our very eyes, acting in open violation of its best provisions, by withholding from our citizens the all important right it guarantees to them of navigating freely the Mississippi—A right essential to their very existence as a people—a right that can never be abandoned by them but with their lives, nor yielded by us but with our national honour.

If it should be said, sir, that this important question will not long be an affair of controversy between the United States and Spain—That Louisiana, New-Orleans, and this usurped claim of the Spanish government to the exclusive navigation of the Mississippi, will soon be found in other hands—that whenever we may have to negociate on this subject, either in the cabinet or the field, it will not be with his Catholic majesty, but with the First Consul—not with a king, but with the king of kings—I answer that in these insults to our national dignity, we at present know no power but Spain—Whatever agency Bonaparte may have had in this business, he has been concealed from our view. It is Spain that has violated her plighted faith—it is Spain that has trampled upon the dearest interests of the United States and insulted our government to our faces without the semblance of a cause, and she alone is responsible to us for these outrages. And under such circumstances is it becoming, politic, honorable in us to treat her as a friend and as a neighbor—to remonstrate with her on her acts of injustice and wait till she shall add insult to insult, and heap injury upon injury, or what is perhaps even worse, if any thing worse than national degradation can befal an independent people, till this golden opportunity shall have passed away, and the facility of redress be wrested from our hands? No Sir, we should now view her as our open enemy, as having declared war against us, and do justice to ourselves. We can never have permanent peace on our western waters, 'till we possess ourselves of New-Orleans, and such other positions as may be necessary to give us the complete and absolute command of the navigation of the Mississippi—We have now such an opportunity of accomplishing this important object as may not be presented again in centuries, and every justification that could be wished, for availing ourselves of the opportunity. Spain has dared us to the trial, and now bids us defiance—She is yet in possession of that country. It is at this moment within your reach and within your power. It offers a sure and easy conquest. We should have to encounter there now, only a weak, inactive, and unenterprizing people; but how may a few months vary this scene and darken our prospects; tho' not officially informed, we know that the Spanish provinces on the Mississippi have been ceded to the French, and that they will as soon as possible take possession of them. What may we then expect? When in the last extremity we shall be driven to arms in defence of our indisputable rights—where now slumbers on his post with folded arms the sluggish Spaniards, we shall be hailed by the vigilant and alert French Grenadier, and in the defenceless garrison that would now surrender at our approach, we shall see unfurled the standards that have waved triumphant in Italy, surrounded by impregnable ramparts, and defended by the disciplined veterans of Egypt.

I am willing sir, to attribute to honorable gentlemen the best of motives. I am sure they do not wish to involve this country in a war, and God knows I deprecate its horrors as much as any man; but this business can never be adjusted abroad—it will ultimately have to be settled upon the banks of the Mississippi, and the longer you delay, the more time you waste in tedious negociations, the greater sacrifices you make to protract a temporary and hollow peace, the greater will be your embarrassments when the war comes on, and it is inevitable, unless honorable gentlemen, opposed to us, are prepared to yield up the best interests and honor of the nation—I believe the only question, now in our power to decide, is whether it shall be the bloodless war of a few months, or the carnage of years.

[To be continued.]

The SUBSCRIBER,

Having purchased that well known stand, formerly called Ellis's, now the

GROVE-TAVERN,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he has commenced publican at the same, where those who may think proper to favor him with their patronage, shall receive every attention in his power, being determined to procure the best of Liquors, comfortable Beds, and well furnished Stables, for the accommodation of travellers.

This tavern being nearly central between Richmond and the noted Bowling-Green Tavern, he flatters himself it will be found a convenient stand for those who travel the stage road.

SAMUEL BURRUSS.

Grove-Tavern, Caroline, March 8, 1803.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1803.

—ENTERED—

Sch'r. Samuel, Somerley,	Newberry Port.
Sch'r. Favorite, Weymouth,	N. York.

—CLEARED—

Sch'r. Young Lyon, Seaman,	N. York.
Sloop Salley, Brown,	Do.
Sch'r. Suckey, Lewis,	Boston.
Sloop William, Ely,	Do.
Sch'r. Rebecca, Stubbs,	Providence.

MARINE CORPS.

The Aurora has, with its accustomed ignorance, virulence and misrepresentation, attacked the policy of the establishment of a marine corps. The following are the absurd observations made by the *organ of the public will*, on this most useful and necessary corps, in every well regulated navy:—

"The British and Dutch are the only nations of Europe, that keep up a marine corps.—The origin of this mongrel kind of soldiers, was the provision of a military corps, who should be bound to serve in foreign colonies and in salubrious climates. The Dutch collected into their *marine corps*, those whose time of enlistment obliged them to pass the seas, and to perform duties in their colonies, such as *Batavia, Paramaribo Issequibo.*—The ordinary home force were not obliged to go abroad, being composed either of citizens, Swiss or German auxiliaries.—The British adopted the policy, but the establishment was soon made use of as a new mode of providing for placemen, and procuring influence. It seems that some of our federalists do not lose sight of this convenient purpose—but it remains with the public to determine upon the propriety of the *imitation*, or the usefulness of officers without necessity and without service."

Whatever might have been the origin of the marine corps of Great Britain, it is universally acknowledged that there is no corps under his Britannic majesty to which Britain is more indebted. Were it not for it corps, the English navy would often display a scene of mutiny and disorder. The sailors and the marine soldiers on board a ship of war, in general, entertain a mutual antipathy against each other. The marines, on this account, serve as a check upon the seamen, and are always the readiest both to discover and to crush their designs. The marines, from the easy life they live on board of ship, have no cause for discontent. They have the same pay as the army, exclusive of their provisions and chance of prize money. They therefore never enter into the mutinous plans of the sailor, but on the contrary, shew the greatest readiness to check the least symptoms of irregular conduct. From the first institution of the marine corps of Great Britain, a mutiny among them (the marines) at sea, has never been known to take place. When on shore, they also conduct themselves in a more orderly manner than the army, because they have a settled home either at Chatham, Portsmouth or Plymouth, and have not the same inducements to riot, as the wandering regiment of the line, which is destined to traverse the globe, and bear all the hardships of season and climate.

So far from the establishment of the marine corps in England serving as a mode for providing for placemen—it is the only corps which does not.—Promotion in the British marines only take place from seniority, and commissions are never bought or sold as in the army, or young officers are never put over the heads of those of longer standing, as is frequently done in the navy. The young men who receive commissions in this corps, are in general, if not always, the sons or near relations of old marine officers. The first interest at the British court can not procure a commission for the son of a country squire, until the sons and near relations of the old officers be first provided for.

The Earl of Sandwich was the first Lord of the Admiralty who perceived the many advantages resulting to the navy from the encouragement of the marine corps. Before this nobleman was placed at the head of that board, the marines were regarded as an inferior order of troops; and their officers received not the same respect or marks of honor as those of the navy and the army; but Lord Sandwich did away the popular prejudice which prevailed against the marines effectually, and ever since, they have been regarded as a corps equally useful, and honorable, as any belonging to his Britannic majesty. Lord Keppel, who succeeded Lord Sandwich as first Lord of the Admiralty, has been often heard to say, that from the orderly discipline in which the marines kept the seamen, the navy of Great Britain was principally indebted for her laurels.—Lord Howe, the successor of Lord Keppel, than who, there perhaps never existed a man more versed in naval tactics, was of the same opinion. Lord Chatham, who in judgment and talents is the very reverse of his brother Mr. Pitt, was first Lord of the admiralty, at the commencement of the late war. With naval affairs he was quite unacquainted, and not perceiving the utility of the marine corps, he did not increase their number from the peace establishment, by which neglect not one half of the vessels of war were provided with their necessary complement.

To this cause, and this cause alone, were owing the frequent mutinies that took place last war, and which before were unknown in the British navy. The ships of Admiral Duncan's fleet which mutinied at the Nore and occasioned the most serious alarm to Great Britain, with the exception of one or two, had scarcely any marines at all on board. Those who had, were preserved from this worst of contagions: one M'Intosh, captain of marines, on board the Standard was presented with a silver cup from the city of London, and another from the Admiralty, for his conduct on that occasion.

Lord Spencer, who succeeded Lord Chatham, adopted the policy of his predecessors, and increased the marine corps to the usual war establishment, by which means he effectually terminated the mutinous disposition among the seamen. Sailors are well known to be the most rough uncultivated class of men in the world. Their habits of life necessarily make them so. Soldiers are the reverse, and in general more polished and civilized in their manners than citizens of equal information. The former therefore will always be restless and disorderly, unless when kept in subjection by a military force. One hundred soldiers, which is the usual complement of a seventy-four that has six hundred seamen, are sufficient for this purpose. A hundred men well disciplined, and with arms in their hands, can always maintain in order six hundred without arms, though unanimous in their views, which mutineers seldom are. The marines also serve many other useful purposes, such as boarding, and sudden incursions upon the enemy's coast. Land forces are always sickly at sea, and when disembarked, do not show the same alacrity or possess the same vigour as the marines, who being a species of amphibious animals, can act equally on land as water.

But Duane, the self-dubb'd organ of the public will, is to be the director and adviser in all matters of importance, both civil, military and naval, in the United States. Really the American navy will be reduced to a deplorable situation, if such a fellow as Duane be suffered to be the principal director. We thought the *organ* had some scheme in view when a few weeks ago, he began to level his sarcasms at Mr. Secretary Smith, but we had no idea, he would have the impudence to become naval dictator to the United States. It is astonishing that a part of our citizens, are so blinded as not to perceive the weakness of the president, in permitting men of the basest characters, and who are possessed of no talents, but insolence and presumption, to approach his person with their disgusting and inflammatory jargon. Mr. Jefferson is often honored even by his enemies, with the title of philosopher, but if this be his philosophy, to listen to the slanderous tales of such characters as Duane and Cheetham, we doubt much, whether Plato or Socrates would have received him as their door-keeper.

The last Aurora, is entirely taken up, with Duane's sarcasms, squibs, and puns, upon the motion of Mr. Ross, relative to Louisiana, and a beautiful collection of this most contemptible species of witticism, they certainly are. Were the sage of Monticello in the habit of retaining a jester, to entertain his democratic friends, he could not possibly be better supplied, than by his friend Mr. Duane. The *organ of the public will* would enliven admirably the Jeffersonian philosophy; he would embellish it with such strokes of humour, as would make it even intelligible, to the numerous tribe of young citizens, who were baptized *Thomas Monticello Jefferson*, in the name of *Thomas Paine*, upon the 4th of March, 1801.—The organ *pretends* to say, that were Washington or Adams now at the head of affairs, they would pursue the very same measures with respect to New-Orleans as Mr. Jefferson has done; and he grounds his supposition upon the measures which they adopted in respect to Great-Britain under similar circumstances. But even allowing that Great-Britain insulted the United States, by means of any of her servants, in the manner which Spain and Buonaparte have done, the case is still very different. The government of Britain have never shewn that disposition to usurp the sovereignty of the whole world, as the First Consul of France has done; and when they entered into treaties, they never broke them without cause. The character of Buonaparte is quite the reverse, and presents a picture of greater fortune, and ambition than any which can be produced from ancient history. A mere Corsican adventurer, that only nine years ago, was petitioning Sir Gilbert Elliot for the humble commission of a lieutenancy in the British army, to have arisen by means of intrigue and enterprise, to the throne of the most powerful nation on the continent of Europe, is a character, whose motions ought to be watched with the most jealous care, and whose insults ought to be resisted, not by cringing negociations, but by manly fortitude.—The fate of the republics of Switzerland and Italy ought to be a sufficient lesson to Americans, to beware of the treacherous designs of Bonaparte. Are we to suppose that the First Consul, who regards all other nations in Europe, with contempt, and who despises kings and princes, and holds them, their threats, and their ministers at defiance, will pay more attention to the reasonings of Mr. Monroe? The English papers have lately informed us, how Mr. Merry was kept standing in Talleyrand's anti-chamber for half a day to have an audience of Buonaparte, and at length was dismissed as he came, without any apology being offered for such treatment. When the ambassador of the British court is used in this fashion, what may we prophesy shall be the reception of Mr. Monroe? Not that the Corsican will take him immediately by the hand, as the president does Duane and Cheetham, and apologize to him, for the insolent conduct of the Intendant of New-Orleans—No, no, such politeness or civility, Mr. Monroe need not expect; he may thank his stars, if after half a dozen of visits, first made by Chancellor Livingston to Talleyrand, and half a dozen more, made by himself to Talleyrand's anti-chamber, Buonaparte will condescend to admit him into his presence and inform him that he will take the *request* of Mr. Jefferson into consideration. How did the democratic prints inveigh against Mr. Jay for suffering himself to be introduced to George III. at St. James's, with the usual ceremonies of the British court? They said, that Mr. Jay, by so doing, degraded the dignity of his country, and that it was unbecoming an American to prostrate himself before any king on earth; but if we are not mistaken, Mr. Monroe's introduction to Buonaparte will be infinitely more degrading to America, than Mr. Jay's introduction at the Levee, at St. James's. Mr. Monroe will find it more difficult to obtain a peep at Talleyrand's anti-chamber, than Mr. Jay did to have an audience of the king of Britain. We are sorry that Mr. Monroe is sent, on one account, because we know he is a gentleman whose feelings will not brook that cold neglect, which he may expect to meet with, at the court of the first consul. De Witt Clinton or the great Ambrose Spencer, would have been much fitter messengers on this embassy; for impudence, intrigue, conceit and ignorance, are the properest spectres to stand gazing in the anti-chamber of Talleyrand. Perhaps Spencer's deputy, little Riker would have done the business better than either, with a sword at his side, a Parisian cocked hat on his head, and an enormous silk bag reaching from his neck to his tail, he would have run along the streets of Paris, exclaiming all the way—*Je suis, le ministre extraordinaire, de citoyen le president Jefferson.* The novelty of such a scene might probably attract the notice of Bonaparte, and an immediate audience might be given to a Punchinello, from motives of amusement, which would be refused to a character of Mr. Monroe's respectability.

The president's second letter to the governor of the state of Kentucky, is an admirable specimen of the blind delusion which possesses the executive. Mr. Jefferson in that letter says, that "further information, shewing that this act of the intendant's was unauthorized, has strengthened our expectation that it will be corrected." Where Mr. Jefferson has obtained this information, we know not, unless from *the organ of the public will*; for all late accounts from New-Orleans agree, that the intendant acted by express orders from the court of Madrid. Mr. Jefferson also informs the governor of Kentucky, that the Spanish minister had at his request reiterated his interposition with the intendant at New-Orleans, but he has not yet acquainted the governor with the intendant's answer, who is said to have laughed both at Mr. Jefferson and the Spanish minister for imagining that he should act in opposition to the command of his sovereign.

Tom Paine's reception at Trenton and New-York.

By the extract of a letter from Trenton, inserted in the Evening Post, it ap-

pears, that Tom Paine did not receive the same polite attention from the citizens of New-Jersey as he did from the president of the United States. He was even refused a ticket at Trenton in the stage coach to New-York. Mr. Vangritts, the proprietor of the stage, informed the infidel, "that his stage and horses had been once struck with lightning, and he did not wish to suffer again by it." He then went to Mr. Voorhies, but was denied there likewise, and so he had to return to Bordentown, where the inhabitants gave him a parting salute of the *rogue's march*. The *worthy* Clintonians of New-York, however, made ample amends to the infidel upon his arrival at Lovet's Hotel, Broadway, for the usage he had received at Trenton. He had scarcely alighted from the stage at the door of John Lovet, the quondam companion of Horn Tooke, and Shoemaker Hardie, (whom Mr. Wyndham dignified with the epithet of acquitted felons) than the principal leaders of the jacobin band surrounded him, and ushered him into a room previously prepared for his reception. With the utmost pomp of ceremony, he was then placed in the noted chair, well known to the Clintonian Illuminati by the name of *Palmer's Throne*. Whether the blind president was there to greet his superior, we have not been informed, but the greater part of his pupils attended and paid their obedience to the author of the Age of Reason. At this infidel levee were observed, Mr. Secretary Bagpipes, Counsellor Cain, Counsellor Tom Tit, the democratic Clergyman who paid into the hands of Mr. George Baron ten dollars to promote Driscoll's Temple of Reason, Attorney Baby—taylors, shoe-makers, watch-makers, &c. &c. &c.

The Baltimore American informs us, upon the authority of the American Citizen, that Tom Paine dined at Trenton with General Bloomfield, the late Governor of New-Jersey—but we are not informed whether or not, W. S. Pennington, Bloomfield's confidential adviser, was present. With what majesty Bloomfield would sit—Paine on his right hand, and Pennington on his left!

We are not astonished the stage keeper at Trenton should be afraid that both his coach and horses would be struck a second time with lightning, when the infidel was entertained at the house of a person, who had acted lately as the first magistrate of the state. It is not surprising, although the inhabitants were alarmed, and that they beat the *rogue's march* at the infidel's heels.

Democratic Apology.

One Doctor Graham, author of a book called the History of Vermont, had, at the instigation of certain jacobins, written several libellous letters addressed to the Editor of the Evening Post, which first appeared in the American Citizen, and afterwards were transplanted into the Aurora. The Doctor has, however, since come forward, and made the following ample apology to the gentleman whose character he had calumniated.

"New-York, Feb. 24, 1803.

"SIR,

"This will advise you of my arrival in this city on Saturday last. Since my arrival, sir, I have learned certain facts that have confirmed the suspicions which I have for some time past entertained, that you have been very much injured by the letters which appeared some time since in the American Citizen under my signature. I must say that at the time of *lending* my name to the publications, I did believe that the facts therein stated were true, as I had them from a person in whom I then had the greatest confidence, (so far at least as related to this business) but be assured Mr. Coleman I wrote from motives of no enmity against you, as I have been led into this error owing to my having *(as I do now verily believe)* been most *egregiously deceived*, as the facts there stated were *handed to me* by a person who I then had every reasonable right to expect, would not be capable of deceiving me, but whose name I must at present conceal. If, however, this *same person* should not adjust the matter to your satisfaction, (I conceive this is an *affair* of a personal and private nature, in which politics, by the bye, have nothing to do whatever) I shall furnish you with such documents and proofs as will afford you the means of obtaining from him adequate redress for the injuries you have sustained. I have therefore, sir, under the aforesaid circumstances, to request of you to accept of this as my sincere apology, and which, if you please, you are at liberty to publish.

"I am, Sir,
"Yours, &c.
"JOHN A. GRAHAM.

"William Coleman, Esq.

PERTINAX. No IV. was received too late for insertion, but will appear in our next.

A letter which the Honorable John Breckenridge has written to a friend near Frankfort, is as great a curiosity as the president's to the governor of Kentucky. In this letter Mr. Breckinridge informs his friend, that "should New-Orleans continue shut up against them, until the result of the mission is known, considerable injury will be sustained.—But we must submit to it." What consoling information! We suppose if a French army were to land on our coasts Mr. Breckinridge would give the same advice—"We must submit to them."—Is this the boasted freedom which Mr. Jefferson has given to the citizens of America, to submit to every insult which may be offered to us, and to bear with all the whims and caprices of Bonaparte, however degrading they may be to the honor of America and injurious to the interests of her citizens? Mr. Breckinridge says in the same letter—"But I look forward to arrangements of a higher and different nature, as being the probable result of this mission. I look for such an acquirement of territory on the Mississippi, at least, as will for ever free our commerce from the controul of every foreign nation, and place it where it must ultimately be placed, under the exclusive direction of our government." How does Mr. Breckinridge come by this intelligence? Or is it to Mr. Breckinridge and a few confidential friends only, that Mr. Jefferson condescends to open his mind?

The Forest that has been discovered under ground in the Isle of Dodges, is supposed the greatest natural curiosity in the British empire, perhaps in Europe. All that is called antiquity, seems but a yesterday compared with this wonderful ruin, of which there is no tradition whatsoever. Immense trees, with their bark uninjured, although their trunks are rotten, glass, charcoal, filbert shells, perfect human bones, &c. &c. are amongst the contents of this unsuspected subterranean. *(London paper.)*

From a late London paper.

MURDER!—The following particulars of a most horrid deed which was committed at a small village between Marquise and Boulogne, in France, are given in a morning print, which pledges itself for their authenticity:

A written paper, with three signatures, was carried to the house of the mayor of this village, appointing a meeting upon business in the evening, at a fixed place. A neighbour observed three men at the door, and the mayor to go out with his great coat on, leaving at home his wife, daughter, niece and a maid servant.—Early the next morning, a nephew's of the mayor's calling, found the door open—and, upon entering, first beheld the dreadful sight of the maid lying murdered in the passage; the mother and daughter dead in one room, and the niece a corpse in another. As soon as he could recover himself from the horrid spectacle, he, with the assistance of a neighbour, searched the other parts of the house, when it appeared that nothing had been taken away. The written paper was found, containing the three signatures, which induced the nephew and the neighbour to proceed to the stated place, when, as their minds foreboded, they discovered the unfortunate mayor, miserable mangled. In one of his hands was a large lock of hair, grasped, with a part of the skin to it, supposed to belong to one of the villains.—This was taken immediately to the municipality, who, for a few hours, embargoed all the vessels between Calais and Boulogne, and a most active search was made. The diligences were all examined, and every one obliged to take off his hat; but, unhappily, the monsters were not discovered. A person arrived in England, about a week ago, to communicate the shocking act to the English police, in order to trace the villains, if they should have crossed the Channel. It is imagined that the perpetrators are three conscrips, and that, having left the paper, they conceived the hand writing lead to a discovery, and therefore returned again to the house, to get it back, which brought on the dreadful catastrophe alluded to. The mayor was a powerful man; he was very much cut, and by the hair which he appears to have torn from one of their heads, it is evident he made a stout resistance. He bore an excellent character, and was much esteemed. A considerable reward was offered: but whether by the nephew, or from the municipality, is not mentioned.

From the New-York Gazette.

What will citizen Gallatin say about the Kentucky people embodying fifteen or twenty thousand men, with a view, while Mr. Monroe is negociating, of marching to and taking possession of Louisiana? Will he not very gravely call it an insurrection or rebellion? and of course advise our philosophic, prudent, humane, peaceable, and delicate president to have the ringleaders of this military band of Kentuckians prosecuted accordingly—And to which is it not probable his excellency will answer, "My good friend, it will not be quite consistent in us to say these people are in a state of rebellion or insurrection—for remember how hard we republicans had to work to save your neck and others from the gallows; and how we traduced the federalists for persecuting you and others for your agency in that trifling but necessary affair, the whiskey business.—And that was only a trifling affair—a small duty on whiskey; the whole of which, with other sums, was to be sure placed in the treasury, where we found it, after the aristocrats left it, when they were turned out of office; but this Mississippi business is quite different; for you know, Mr. Gallatin, unless the navigation of it is free for the citizens of the United States residing on or near that river, we must eventually lose them, and of course the revenues arising from their commerce, which they can bring into our treasury, at the head of which I have wisely placed you." To this, it is very probable, this Genevan patriot will reply to the following effect—"Why, Sir, it is infinitely more criminal than the little affair of the whiskey business, which I, to be sure, was the promoter of—but the good effects that have resulted from that and other patriotic proceedings against the aristocrats then in power, we now in office cannot but be very sensible of. And remember, Sir, that was only a domestic broil—one citizen against another: While this in question will be involving us in a war with our republican friends, citizens Buonaparte, & Co."—To which is it not again very probable that our president will reply—"Why, Monsieur Gallatin, the first consul is to be sure a great military character, and therefore, (in confidence however to you as my bosom friend) I would most sincerely rather remain peaceably at my mansion-house at Monticello, or here at Washington, than to be marching at the head of an army of daring desperate fellows, much as they, as well as we, may think themselves injured by the occlusion of the Mississippi. This anti-warlike disposition of mine, you may possibly have heard of, or read in the public prints, when the British army, during the revolutionary war, invaded my native state; and independent of this, I feel great scruples in opposing the views and designs of a man, the most perfect republican in his principles and manners of any on the face of the earth."

Now I will submit it to the judgment of every firm friend to the honor and interest of this country, whether this anticipated dialogue is not agreeable to the politics, views and design of a majority of the present *worthy* administration.

A REAL PATRIOT.

We kept the press open till a late hour last night, (March 6) for the contents of the Southern Mail; but no Mail arrived. It is said Mr. Monroe who was to have sailed yesterday) waits for further communications from the executive.—There is something still unsettled respecting this embassy—and nothing is to be learned from Mr. Monroe, who is as cautious in letting any thing out, as the lower house of Congress.

(Lang's N. Y. Da. Adv.)

The late letters of Messrs. Jefferson and Breckenridge, on the subject of N. Orleans, would afford some laughable strictures, were it not too serious. The probability is now, from the weak measures pursued by the administration, that the United States will be dragged into a long and expensive war, or that the whole western country will be lost. Never was a business more plain, and never were such egregious blunders committed. *(Ibid.)*

From the New-York Evening Post of the 5th instant.

IMPORTANT.

KENTUCKY IN ARMS!

We have conversed with a gentleman of intelligence and integrity, direct from Washington, from whom we have received the following very interesting intelligence:

That on Saturday last about eleven o'clock, an express arrived at the city of Washington, charged with a memorial from Kentucky, addressed to Mr. Davis, as their favorite representative.

The memorialists stated that they had waited with the greatest impatience and anxiety for the interference of government in their behalf; that events pressed every day harder and harder upon them, and had almost exhausted their forbearance, but that they were yet willing and desirous of making another appeal to the general government for protection, and that expecting to receive this promptly, they had prepared to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning; and that for this purpose they raised by subscription 50,000 dollars, for the purchase of arms and ammunition, and had embodied, organized and equipped 15,000 men, who had been already three days in camp. Mr. Davis, it is said, expressed extreme regret, that the messenger had not arrived nine hours sooner, that is, before the Breckenridge resolutions had passed.

Of this sum the present governor subscribed 2000 and the last governor 1500 dollars.

[It is stated in the American Citizen, that Mr. Hunter, who attended as a counsel at the supreme court at Washington, was the person who gave the above information to the editor of the Evening Post. This, contrary to the wishes of the American Citizen, is giving considerable authenticity to the account, as Mr. H. is a gentleman worthy of reliance, and has had access to the best information at Washington. Nevertheless, we do not take it for granted, that he was the communicator of this important article of news, which, whether false or true, will be substantiated or refuted in a very short time. That such a movement on the part of the Kentuckians, however, will take place, if it already has not, there ought to remain but little doubt.]

LATEST

Foreign Intelligence,

Received by the Jesse from Greenock, arrived at New-York.

LONDON, January 10.

M. Nau, late counsellor of Court in the Electorate of Mentz, charged with forming a Secret committee and carrying on a dangerous correspondence in favor of the government of Great Britain, has lately been honorably acquitted in two instances by the Military Tribunal of Mentz, and consequently the sequestration removed from his property on the left shore of the Rhine.

It is now fixed that the special commission for the trial of Colonel Despard and the other persons committed on charges of High Treason, shall be opened at the new Session House, in the Borough of Southwark on the 17th inst. when Lord Ellenborough, who is at the head of the Commission, will deliver his Charge to the Grand Jury. The other Judges named in the commission are, Baron Thompson, Mr. Justice Le Blanc, and Mr. Justice Chambre.

The Senate adopted on the 4th instant a *Senatus Consultum* presented on the 29th ultimo in the name of the government. The following are the principal dispositions of it. There shall be for every Tribunal of Appeal a Senatorship endowed with a house, and an annual revenue of 25,000 francs. The Senatorship shall be possessed for life, and the Senators who shall obtain them shall reside with the Tribunal three months in the year at least. They are to be conferred by the first Consul upon a triple presentation of the Senate. There shall be applied to the Senate, for its salary, four millions, to be taken from the produce of the forests, and an additional million of national property in the united departments of the Rhine and of Piedmont. The senate shall have a chancellor and a Treasurer charged with the administration of its property, and of all the details of its police. A guard of honour shall be especially attached to it.

The British Residents in Martinique are stated to have been obliged to take the oath of allegiance to the French Republic, or leave the island within six weeks.

The plan for consolidating the Agency of the whole British Army into one office, is preparing to be laid before Parliament immediately after the Recess.

A letter from Petersburgh mentions, that a project is entertained by Russia and Austria, and secretly promoted by the Cabinet of the Thuilleries for establishing the future residence of the Bourbon Family at Warsaw, with an establishment suited to its condition.

The Members of this Royal and unfortunate House are seated over Europe, and under circumstances as little credible to the policy, as to the humanity of its Rulers. Louis XVIII. continues at Warsaw,—his consort is at Wildugeon—the Count D'Artois with his younger son, the Duc de Perry, is in Scotland, his eldest son, the Duc d'Angouleme, and his Princess the daughter of the murdered Louis, are with their uncle at Warsaw, while the Lady of the Count D'Artois resides at Klagensurth. The three brothers of the Orleans are in England.—Their mother and sister in Spain the Princes de Conde, with the Duc de Bourbon, are in the vicinage of London; the second son is at Ettenheim, with the Cardinal Robin, and their unmarried daughter is in a convent in Switzerland: the Prince de Conti is at Barcelona, while his wife has her abode in the Helvetic Republic.

PRICE OF FLOUR.

Fine Flour 44s to 48s; Second 40s to 44s

January 12.

The assurances given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons of the prosperous state of the revenue, are, we feel real pleasure in observing, more than justified by the event. It appears from the winding up of the public accounts to the 5th of the present month, that the Surplus of the Consolidated Fund to that day amounts to 1, 248, 032l. being an excess of 399, 328l. in the three quarters, beyond the 4, 500, 000l. which was calculated as the amount of the Surplus of the Consolidated Fund for the whole year, ending the 5th of April, 1803.

It is said, that two millions sterling will be raised for the service of the present year, by four Lotteries, one of which will be drawn every three months, and each Lottery will be finished in six days. The four Lotteries will be offered for sale in one day, but at separate biddings, and therefore, most likely, will be sold to separate Contractors.

Sir Sidney Smith means to place on the monument of Sir Ralph Abercrombie a Sword which he obtained from him at the memorable battle of Alexandria, in the following manner;—About the time when this great and excellent man received his death wound, he happened for some minutes to be left alone in the field of battle; at that instant several French dragoons rushed towards him, and he was thrown from his horse. In this situation one of them, who was an officer, attempted to cut him down: and just as the point of the sword was falling, the gallant veteran seized and arrested it from his assailant, who was instantly stabbed by the bayonet of one of the British soldiers, who by this time had come to the Generals assistance. The Hero of Acre also rose up at the same time, with his sword broken, and received from his illustrious Commander in Chief that which he had just taken from the enemy, and which, with other trophies, will serve to immortalize his name.

GLASGOW, Jan. 8.

The proposal, submitted to the Dutch Legislature of paying off the public debts, named rescriptions, by new obligations instead of ready money, occasions daily remonstrances against the measure from the merchants in all the principal cities in Holland. The effect of this measure will be to lower very much the public credit. The rescriptions have fallen in the course of a few days from 72 to 63 per cent. The report, that the French government has demanded a loan of 30 millions, is contradicted in a private letter.

The government of Holland has sent out large supplies of forces, ammunition and stores to Batavia and the Molucca Isles, to Surrinam, Demerara and their West-India possessions.

It has been long in the contemplation of government, it appears, to extend the system of bonding as soon as a proper plan could be devised. Sugar, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, and some other articles are allowed to be bonded at present, as an indulgence till a general system should be adopted. It is now intended to extend the same privilege to a great variety of other articles, as wine, spirits, timber and deals, oil, hemp, iron, skins furs, &c. A license is to be given to any port to bond and warehouse any one or more of those articles in which it has carried on a considerable trade, provided sufficient accommodation, &c. be given. The warehouses are to be detached from all other buildings, &c. for the security of the public interest.

A proclamation has been issued by his Majesty in Council, by which the permission, to import grain, free of duty, is continued till the 31st of March next inclusive.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankruptcy awarded and issued against Thomas E. Pleasants, late Merchant, of the County of Louisa, intend to meet at their office in the City of Richmond, on Thursday the 17th inst. when and where the Creditors of the said Bankrupt who have already proved their debts under the said Commission, are to attend in order to choose one or more Assignees of the said Bankrupt's Estate and Effects, in the Room of Thomas B. Manlove, the Assignee heretofore appointed.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Commissioners office, Richmond, March 14, 1803.

Pursuant to a law of the last session of Assembly, I hereby offer

FOR SALE,

4792 Dollars 19 Cents,
Six per cent. Stock of the United States,
2396 Dollars 11 Cents,
of Deferred Six per cent. and
28,314 Dollars 58 Cents
of Three per cent.

BELONGING to the State of Virginia; persons inclined to purchase will please to make their propositions by letter, or otherwise, before the 20th of next month.

Wm. MOSELEY, *Treasurer.*

Richmond, Treasury Office, March 11, 1803.

The Famous and Complete Horse, STIRLING.

Never beaten but once and that by accident

WAS imported from London by John Hoomes, Esq. of the B. Grass, and extraordinary to relate, he won a King's plate at four years old and another at five. He was considered wide running, by Mr. Weatherby, the author of the racing calendar and clerk of the course at New-Market, as will appear by a letter from that gentleman) to be, if not the first, undoubtedly the second horse in England. The celebrated horse Hambletonian, (supposed by some to be his superior, and the first horse then on the British turf) paid him a forfeit of 500 guineas, on a match over the Beacon course, (four miles, one furlong and one hundred and thirty-eight yards) for 1000 guineas; Stirling was among the best racers that ever appeared in England, having won eleven races out of twelve, and when beaten, was undoubtedly the best horse that started, as he ran considerably off the course, and even then came in third.

Stirling is a most beautiful bay horse, and descended from the best stock in England, as will appear from his Pedigree below: he is upwards of fifteen hands and an half, in very high form, extremely gay, with great strength and activity, and is a most capital stallion. Perhaps it may not be amiss to observe, that Stirling's racing was generally four miles, and with the best horses then on the turf: and in order to prove him a horse of great speed, I beg leave to refer the gentlemen of the turf, to the 6th volume of the Sporting Magazine, page 305 and 306, where speaking of the velocity of the Barb horses, and comparing them with the English horses, the following extract follows in page 303: "It is accordingly said, that the famous running horse Stirling, sometimes ran the first mile (of the New-Market course) in one minute, which is at the rate of 82 feet and an half in a second, an inconceivable swiftness, even supposing it a little exaggerated, as is probable it was: but for further satisfaction, we find it confirmed by Dr. Matay. If such a velocity had continued some seconds, it might have been fairly pronounced, that the horse went swifter than the wind, it being very seldom the most violent wind makes such way: the greatest known velocity of a ship at sea, is six marine leagues in an hour, and supposing the ship to take the third of the velocity of the wind which impressed it, the speed of that wind would not amount to 86 feet in one second."

The subscriber does not pretend to say but the above account may be exaggerated, yet from a fair construction of the extract taken from the Sporting Magazine, he concludes that Stirling was selected as the fleetest horse in England, to compare his speed with that of the Barb horses.

In 1794, Stirling, then three years old, won a match of 100 guineas each, at Ascot, beating Mr. Crosby's Victor, (this was the first time he started.) He afterwards won at Egham, the Magna Charta stakes of 20 guineas each, fifteen subscribers, beating with ease Mr. Durand's Play-or-Pay, and three others. In 1795, when the property of E. H. Delme, Esq. he won a sel. plate at New-Market, Duke's course, four miles, beating Lord Strathmore's Horatia, Lord Grosvenor's Lilliput, and Mr. Girdler's Bishop Blaze. He won the Jockey-Club plate for four years old, (Round Course,) four miles, beating the Duke of Grafton's Minion, Lord Clermont's Repeator, and Lord Grosvenor's Capricorn. He received forfeit of 75 guineas from Mr. Ruttin's filly at Epsom, and won the king's plate at Ipswich. In 1796, he won at New-Market, the second class of the Oatland stakes, beating Mr. Wilson's Caustic, Lord Grosvenor's bay colt by Potfos out of String, Mr. Bott's Totteridge, the Duke of Bedford's Brass, Lord Egremont's Fractious, and Lord Darlington's Albourne. He afterwards ran with the winners of the other two classes, for the main of the Oatlands, which he also won, beating Lord Tichfield's Viret, and Lord Grosvenor's Lilliput. The same year he won the king's plate at Burford, beating Mr. Bott's Totteridge. In 1797, Stirling beat Lord Sackville's Kitcat, a match at New-Market, for 300 guineas each: received forfeit from Sir Henry Vane-Tempest's Hambletonian, in a match over the Beacon course for 1000 guineas, half forfeit; won a sweepstakes of 100 guineas each, (7 subscribers) beating Lord Darlington's St. George and others, Duke's Course, (4 miles.) He was lamed before his next engagement, and has not started since.

The above horse will stand the ensuing season, (which will commence on the 1st day of March next, and end on the first day of August following) at Anpthill, 6 miles from Richmond, and will cover mases at Three and a Half Guineas the leap, (to be paid at the stable door:) 7 Guineas the season (which may be discharged any time before the 1st of August next, by the payment of Five Guineas,) and Ten Guineas for insuring a mare to be with foal, to be returned if such should not be the case, with One Dollar to the Groom in every instance. The best pasturage in the state (with a considerable addition to what I had last year) and servants board, *gratis*; grain furnished at the market price (for which the money must be sent.) The greatest attention will be paid to mares; but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. Notes for Seven Guineas (to be discharged as above mentioned) will be expected with the mares, or for Ten Guineas to insure.

ISHAM RANDOLPH.

Ampthill, Feb. 22, 1803.

PEDIGREE.

I hereby certify, that Stirling was bred by me, and was got by Volunteer, (one of the best sons of Eclipse) his dam Harriet by Highflyer, his grand dam by Young Cade; his great grand dam Childerkin by Second, out of the dam of Old Snap; she was got by Fox, her dam Gipsy, by Bay Bolton, grand dam by the Duke of New-Castle's Turk, Byerly Turk, Tafolet, Barb, Place's White Turk, out of a natural Barb mare. THOS. STIRLING.

To be Sold,

At Public Auction,

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Virginia, those

Valuable Estates,

in the county of Chesterfield, late the property of Archibald Cary, Esq. dec'd. known by the names of Ampthill, Chesterhill and Kingsland Slashes, with the

Ampthill Mills.

THE sale will take place at the Eagle-Tavern, in the city of Richmond, on Monday the 21st February next; the terms of sale will be, one fourth part of the purchase money in cash, and the other three fourths in three equal annual payments, bearing interest from the day sale, the land to remain bound in the hands of the purchasers respectively, for the balance of the purchase money, and to be again sold if the several purchasers fail to make payment. It is proposed to sell the Ampthill and Chesterhill Tracts, and the Mills separately. The Mills will have a small piece of land annexed to them. The Kingsland Slashes will be sold in one entire tract, or divided as may best suit the purchasers.

This property being well known, it is unnecessary to describe it particularly; it may however be proper to mention that it includes several hundred acres of rich James River low grounds, which with the valuable merchant mills and other buildings, and its situation in the vicinity of Richmond, render it an object well worthy the attention of purchasers. For further particulars enquire of Messrs. Macmurdo and Fisher.

By THE COMMISSIONERS.

Richmond, Jan. 9th, 1802.

☞ From the difficulty of completing the surveys, the sale of the Ampthill Estate is POSTPONED till Monday the 4th of April next, when it will take place agreeably to the terms of the above advertisement.

February 16, 1803.

Robert & Allan Pollok Co. &

ARE NOW OPENING

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suited to the present and approaching season, which they offer for sale on moderate terms. They also have for sale, best GREEN COFFEE, in bags or tierces.

Buchanan & Pollok,

OF PETERSBURG, AND

Robert Pollok & Co.

OF MANCHESTER,

Are also opening their supplies of Fall and Winter Goods.

Richmond, 28th Sept. 1802.

FOR SALE,

From Six to Eight Hundred Acres

LAND,

BINDING on the waters of Spring Creek, in Prince Edward county, about ten miles above the courthouse.—This Land is considered to be equal in quality to any in that part of the county, at least 30 acres of fine Meadow Land on it, and not more than one third of it cleared. As it is presumed that no one would become a purchaser without first viewing the premises, a further description of said land is deemed unnecessary. Any person disposed to purchase may see the land by applying to *William Lindsay*, living adjoining, and know the terms from him or *William Hickman*, in Powhatan county, near the courthouse, or myself in Richmond.

RICHARD K. RANDOLPH.

November 5, 1802.

NOTICE

In the case of *James Thompson*,

A BANKRUPT.

THE subscribers being duly appointed assignees of the estate and effects of James Thompson, bankrupt, all persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or have any of his effects are not to pay or deliver the same to any person or persons than the subscribers, or to such as shall be duly authorized by them.

Samuel Myers,
Wm. Mackenzie, } *Assignees.*

Richmond, Feb. 5, 1803. tf

The Executors of the late Gen. George Washington,

Offer for sale the following Tracts of

LAND,

viz.

A TRACT in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres—The soil well adapted for farming and a considerable proportion of it might easily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill-seat on the premises. It lies on the great road from the City of Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown to Leesburg and Winchester, 19 miles from Alexandria, less from the City and George Town, and not more than three from the Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,481 acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Ashby's Bent. The soil is that which is said to be most favorable to Plaster of Paris, well watered by several never failing streams issuing from the mountain. Part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres. Chatter's Run passes through this tract and gives several valuable mill-seats. The soil is similar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaster of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullskin, containing 1600 acres—One also, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. These several tracts are in Jefferson (late Berkeley) county—the soil very similar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, situated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county. This land is in the vicinity of the last mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampshire county containing 240 acres. This tract, tho' small, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac River, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the shape of a horse-shoe, the river running almost round it—two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largest Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the soil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a shipping port with more ease and at a smaller expence than that which is transported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nansemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nansemond River. This land is considered extremely valuable by those who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres. This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Washington, not far from Kettoctan, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennsylvania, containing 234 acres. This land affords an exceeding good stand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the scythe. It is distinguished by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the first action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, state of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North West Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3051 acres.

In Kentucky——On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indisputable titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, square 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three story brick house.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eastern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in square 667. These lots are advantageously situated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Princestreets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, enclosed with a good post and rail fence, and another in the commons of about six acres.

BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS.

Two well situated lots, on one of them is a small building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of sale will be made known by application to either of the subscribers,

Samuel Washington, Culpeper county.
George S. Washington, Jefferson do.
William A. Washington, Westmoreland do.
George W. P. Custis, Mount Washington, Fairfax do.
Bushrod Washington, Mount Vernon, do.
Lawrence Lewis, Wood Lawn, do.

August 30. eptf

KNOWSLEY,

THE most elegant and high formed English Horse, 15 hands 3 inches high, a fine bay, 7 years old last May, in great perfection, and as to muscular strength and beauty not inferior to any horse in the state, which will be readily acknowledged by those who will take a fair and impartial examination of him, full of vigor, and entirely clear of blemish—will stand at my stable on *Sandy Point* the present season; and will cover Mares at SIX GUINEAS, which may be discharged by the payment of TWENTY DOLLARS on or before the 10th day of August next: TEN GUINEAS to insure a colt, and THREE by the Leap, with One Dollar to the Groom at the stable door for each Mare. Mares may be fed at the market price of grain, in manner and quantity directed by the proprietors: Servants will be boarded without charge, and pasturage supplied *gratis*, equal in extent and goodness (if not superior) to any in the commonwealth, and laid out in different apartments, so as to suit mares in foal, those that have foals, and all others. Here gentlemen will find it greatly to their interest to avail themselves of such advantages, independent of the high consideration of raising horses from so fine a stock. This horse has cost me on landing in this country upwards of seven hundred pounds sterling, which can be seen by reference to papers in my hands; and even at this price it was with difficulty he could be obtained, for my agent, a gentleman of great veracity, writes me he could have sold him for 170 Guineas more than the original purchase, which evidently proves the high estimation he was in.

Pedigree, given by Lord Derby in the following words, viz. "I do hereby certify "that the bay horse called KNOWSLEY, late the property of the Prince "of Wales, was bred by me. He was "got by Sir Peter Teazle, out of Capella, and was six years old last May, and "no more.

(Signed) "DERBY. [Seal]

"Knowsley, June 15, 1801"

CAPELLA was bred by general Parker, foaled in 1773, and got by Herod—See General Stud Book, page 40. Sir Peter Teazle was got by Highflyer, in 1784—See same book, page 182. Highflyer was got by Herod—See page 201—And so on he may be traced through a noble line of ancestors for ages past, without a single flaw in his genealogy, either on the male or female side.

This extraordinary horse ran with great credit at two years old; and at three proved successful; and so continued until the last of the year 1800. In 1801 he was purchased for me and sent to Virginia.—In 1798 he won a sweepstakes of 20 guineas each, for three year olds, 8 subscribers, once round the ground, beating Mr. Pierce's b. c. by Walnut, Sir H. T. Vane's Push-Forward, Sir H. Williamson's Stripling, Mr. Fletcher's g. c. Camperdown, Mr. G. Crompton's c. Basto, and Lord A. Hambilton's b g. by Spadille, out of Snow Drop. See Calendar for 1798 He also won the Members' plate of 50 guineas for three and four year olds, beating Lord Derby's four year old colt by Diomed, five to one on Knowsley, who was then Mr. Field's property. See Calendar for 1798. He also won a sweepstake for three year olds, beating Mr. Garforth's b. c. by Spadille, and Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille. See Calendar for 1799.

In May, 1799, York. On Tuesday May 28, a sweepstakes of 20 guineas each, (7 subscribers) then the property of Mr. Walker, was won by Knowsley, beating Lord Fitzwilliam's ch. h. Wonder, five years old, Lord Hamilton's ch. h. by Walnut, Sir Thomas Gascoigne's Maid of the Mill, and John Robinson's b. c. Abraham Newland. On Thursday the 30th following, he also won the Stand Plate, of 50 guineas, for four year olds, beating Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille, Mr. Garforth's mare Carolina, 6 years old, Lord Belhaven's ch. h. Master Robert; 6 years old, Mr. Wentworth's Barnaby, and Mr. J. Anson's gr. h. Little Scot, 5 years old.—See Calendar for 1799.

IN June, 1800, (Guilford) the Prince of Wales owned him, and won the King's Plate for 4 year olds, of 100 guineas—10 stone, 4lbs. four mile heats, and beat Lord Bonegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's.—See Calendar for 1800, page 35.

Winchester, July 8. His Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas was run for and won by Knowsley, beating Lord Donegall's b h. by Pot 8 o's, 5 years old, and Sir F. Evelyn's, b. h. Asparagus, 5 years old, 6 to 4 on Knowsley.

Lewes, August 12, 1800. The King's Plate of 100 guineas, four mile heats, was won by Knowsley, beating Lord Donegall's ch. c. Flugleman; four to one on Knowsley. Thursday following he won a subscription of 10 guineas each, beating Mr. Durand's Bellissima, and Mr. Ladbrook's Humbug. See Cal. for 1800—78 and 79.

Litchfield, on Thursday September 9, he won the King's Plate of 100 guineas, three mile heats, for 5 year olds, carrying 8 stone 7lbs. beating Mr. Heming's b. h. Ploro, ten to one on Knowsley.

Notwithstanding these evidences of Knowsley's superior worth, yet it is my wish that gentlemen should be still further satisfied by a personal view of him; it is also my desire that those who are inclined to speak and act candidly, would visit me in the Spring, and take a ride over the pastures, that they may be satisfied that nothing here asserted is exaggerated.

WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT.

February 1. 1803.

N. B. I will not be answerable for involuntary escapes or accidents.

The thorough-bred Horse

Northumberland,

FULL 15 hands and an half inch high, now rising eight years old, and in high perfection, will stand the ensuing season (which will commence on the 1st day of March) at my stable in the lower end of Northumberland county, to cover mares at the very low price of TWELVE DOLLARS the season, SIX the single leap, (to be paid at the stable door) and TWENTY DOLLARS to insure a mare's being in foal, with a HALF A DOLLAR to the groom, in either case—the insurance money to be sent with the mare; if she should not prove in foal, the money will be returned, provided the mare remains the property of the person who put her to horse. Notes of hand, for the season, will be expected with the mares, payable the first day of September; which may be discharged by the payment of Ten Dollars, if paid by the last day of July, when the season will expire.

NORTHUMBERLAND is a remarkable sure foal-getter, and his colts are inferior to none. Good pasturage *gratis*, and corn at the Norfolk market price, will be furnished, in what quantities gentlemen may direct, for which the money will be expected when the mares are taken away. The strictest attention will be paid to mares, but I will not be liable for escapes or accidents of any kind.

JOSEPH BALL.

PEDIGREE.

NORTHUMBERLAND was got by the celebrated running horse Bell-Air, bred by me; his dam by Wild-Air, grandam by Shakespeare, out of the imported mare Lady Northumberland, the dam of Mr. Butler's famous Camilla.

(Signed) J. TAYLOE.

NORTHUMBERLAND's racing qualities may be easily known by adverting to Mr. Tayloe's certificates, (not inserted here) who run him at Richmond and Petersburg, where he was nearly distancing (the second heat) Maria, who run with so much success to the Southward.

J. BALL.

The subscriber will receive proposals until the 12th of next month, for supplying at the Manufactory of Arms, near the City of Richmond, from fifty to

100 Rations,

at such times and in such quantities as may be required.

THE delivery of said rations to commence immediately after contract. A list of all the articles composing a ration, will be furnished on application to the subscriber.

John Clarke.

January 19, 1803. tf

Mrs. Davidson

Respectfully informs the ladies of Richmond, Manchester, and their vicinities, that she has just received from New-York and Philadelphia, a general assortment of

Millenery,

Of the most approved fashions; suitable for the season.—Also, a small assortment of fashionable

Dry Goods;

CONSISTING of Cotton-Cambricks, India Muslin, Callicoes, Silk and Cotton Hose, Silk and Kid Gloves, Shoes, &c. all of which she will dispose of on very reasonable terms for cash.

N. B. Ladies' Wigs and Frizetts, and fashionable Pattern Dresses,

Richmond, December 14, 1802.

To be RENTED,

For one or more years, and possession given the 1st of April next, a convenient

STORE HOUSE & LOT,

With the necessary appendages.

WELL inclosed, in a rich, populous and wealthy neighborhood, in the county of Amherst, on the main road leading from New-Glasgow to Lynchburg, five miles from the former and fifteen from the latter; twelve miles from Camden's Warehouse on James River, where the road leading from that place to Lexington, in the county of Rockbridge, intersects and crosses the Lynchburg road.—For further information enquire of Mr. James Taliaferro of Richmond, or the subscriber near the premises.

DANIEL TUCKER.

March 1, 1803. 3tf

NOTICE,

In the matter of *Joseph Anthony*,

BANKRUPT.

THE subscriber being duly appointed assignee of the estate and effects of Joseph Anthony Bankrupt; all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same to any other person or persons than the subscriber, or to such as shall be duly authorised by him.

RICHARD DENNY, Assignee.

Richmond, January 10, 1803.